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a German audience, for between the American theories and those of German authors there is in many respects a striking similarity. The extension of the law of rent to the domain of wages, which is characteristic of the newer American theories, finds an earlier exposition in the writings of Mangoldt, Schäffle, etc.; Clark's conception of a fund of abstract labor has its counterpart in Marx, while Wood's principle of substitution of labor and capital and Carver's more eclectic theory are ideas not foreign to German thought. Mr. Lembke has presented these theories clearly, intelligently and critically.

In the positive part of the essay the attempt is made to show the determinant factors which fix wages on the side of supply and on that of demand. Here the author distinguishes sharply between labor for personal services and labor for productive services. In the first case the *subjektive auffassung* of the employer is the chief determining factor; in the second it is the objective exchangeable value of the products in which the labor has materialized itself. As will be seen, Mr. Lembke has followed the classification of Böhm-Bawerk, from whom he quotes approvingly and frequently. In the discussion of servants' wages he is interesting, in the other cases he says little that is new. The essay must be commended, on the whole, as a careful, discriminating piece of work.

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Natural Law and Legal Practice. Lectures delivered at the Law School of Georgetown University. By RENÉ I. HOLAIND, S. J., Professor of Ethics and Sociology, Woodstock College; Lecturer on Natural and Canon Law, Georgetown University. 8vo. pp. 344. Price, \$1.75. New York: Benziger Brothers, 1899.

This work at least attempts to fill a long felt want. The division of the sciences has gone so far that we are likely to lose sight of their connections. Law, of course, began with the declaration of a ruler's will, but it was not long in recognizing its sanctions in the moral ideas of the subject, and wherever any concession or respect is given to these we are bound to find an intimate relation between private ethics and public law. It is to the exposition of this relation that the present work is devoted. The book is a combination of ethics and the maxims of law. It is arranged in the form and with the purpose of a text-book, and will serve very well as a system of topics for a discussion of ethical problems.

But the strength of the book for the lecturer is its weakness for the student. There are too many general problems raised for the real issue involved. This would not be the case were they more fully

treated. It is too much to point out all the scholastic issues of philosophy and leave them here with nothing but a dogmatic basis upon which the student is to rely. If he is of an inquiring turn of mind and feels that so many things have to be solved prior to the recognition of legitimacy in some very simple maxims, he will find that he cannot solve the problem which conditions his progress. This is not a condemnation of the work, but a statement of its justifiable limitations. Many interesting side lights are thrown upon sociological facts and upon phenomena which the moralist often does not know or does not consider in his theories. Teacher and student alike may find this part of the book very stimulating.

The appendix, presenting rules for regulating the practice of a lawyer and drawn by a man of great reputation who prefers to withhold his name, is practically useless. The rules are very truistic, but are too general in character to influence a man without a conscience. With this equipment a man needs no such rules, but without it he requires something more specific than the vague advice to be honest and just. Of course it is difficult to draw up rules for such a situation, but if drawn at all they ought to meet the demand more definitely than the simple admonition to be good.

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Select Charters and Other Documents Illustrative of American History, 1606-1775. Edited, with Notes, by WILLIAM MACDONALD, Professor of History and Political Science in Bowdoin College. Pp. ix, 401. Price, \$2.00. New York and London: The Macmillan Company, 1899.

In compiling and editing this work Professor MacDonald has added a companion volume to his collection of "Select Documents Illustrative of the History of the United States, 1776-1860," published over a year since, thus having brought together in two handy volumes the more important documents relating to the constitutional history of the colonial and federal governments.

In plan and execution the new volume is similar to the earlier one, and is characterized by the same accurate and scholarly work, both in the clear and helpful introduction and select bibliography which precede each document, as well as in the judicious selection and editing of the text. Within the limits of four hundred pages the editor has collected the significant portions of some eighty of the most important documents of the colonial period. Of these over one-half fall within the seventeenth century, six documents within the so-called "neglected period," the first half of the eighteenth century, and the